The Indian Poultry Gazette.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
From the Editor's Chair	125
Scaly Legs—its cause and cure	127
Do Poultry pay?	128
The XIX All-India Poultry Exhibition ...	129
Practical Monthly Advice to Poultry-keepers ...	135
Duck breeding in India	136
Letters to the Editor	137
Egbert the unready	339
? ? ?	141

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

We are at last pleased to be able to announce the venue and date of the 29th ALL INDIA EXHIBITION. It will be held in Calcutta on 11th, 12th, 13th December 1931 and we anticipate the Eden Gardens will be the site as usual.

We have seen the proof schedule and can confidentially state that a very big step forward has been made in the revised one Section schedule and no exhibitor will be able to say his or her breed has not been catered for.

Competition will be keener than ever and judging by our post bag entries will be heavier than ever.

Mr. W. E. J. Yule has again very kindly come forward and taken on the big, and by no means pleasant task of Hon. Show Secretary, and we trust members will show their appreciation by giving him all the assistance they can.

Copies of the schedule and entry forms, as soon as ready wil be posted to all intending exhibitors but any fancier who does not receive copies may obtain them from Mr. W. E. J. Yule Carmichael Court, Darjeeling, or from the Hon. Editor of the Gazette.

A large contingent of birds is expected from Burma and England, and as we hope to see the Etah and U. P. P. A. birds penned this year there is every likelihood of record entries.

We would like to point out to readers of the Gazette that many competitors yearly show their birds, themselves not being members of the I. P. Club, and therefore being debarred from competing for the many closed awards for which only members can compete.

We advise all competitors to become members of the Club as for the sake of the small subscription the advantages are numerous. Free entrance to all shows and the eligibility to compete for an additional 14 Challenge Cups being amongst them.

The new Club Year starts 1st November 1931 and we hope to see many new applications for membership to be in time for the All India Show.

Now is the time to start making our final selection of birds to represent us at the All India and to see they get through the moult in time to go into their pens fit to do us credit.

For the novice we would bring to their notice that we have a limited number of "Preparing Birds for Exhibition" by Cobb, still available. This book deals with every phase of preparing the Exhibition bird and for the low price of only Re. 1. should be on every fancier's bookshelf.

Our sympathy is extended to our friends who have written us regarding their ill luck this season, chiefly to Mr. Bateman of Simla, who has had a severe battle with the dreaded Ranikhet, and Mrs. Adams of Hautley, Assam, who has also had a bad time with her flock.

In spite of this we hear that both these members are still carrying on and it would not surprise us in the least if Mrs. Adams does not annex the Assam Bowl this year with her Leghorns.

While on the subject of poultry ailments we would like to say a word for "Poultry Cure all Pills" marketed by the Ideal Asil House. We hear some very good reports re: these and think they should be in every fancier's medicine chest.

We regret the information has come to us that the Kalimpong Agricultural centre has discontinued their poultry section: this is surely a step in the wrong direction but we believe that other agricultural centres of Bengal are still carrying on the good work and hope to be in a position to give readers an idea of what the Government of Bengal, Agricultural Department, Poultry Section, is doing in the near future.

The Poultry Industry has strong claims for special Governmental consideration, and the I. P. C. invites, therefore, the co-operation of the Press to exert every influence and pressure upon the Government, so that this work of great importance be forwarded without delay.

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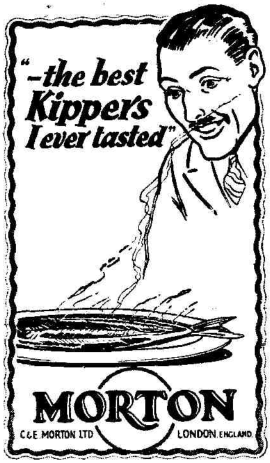

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From

The Hon. Editor,

INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE,

NARAYANGUNGE, E. B.

In this issue we publish an appeal for funds for the All India Exhibition Show fund and we earnestly appeal to our readers for their support as expenses are heavy.

Donations toward the staging of the All India Exhibition should be sent to this office and will be duly acknowledged.

In September we shall be publishing a list of subscribers and we earnestly ask YOU to make sure your name is included in the list. Mr. Yule has very sportingly come forward and taken the responsibility on his shoulders and are we going to let him down ???

On page—we publish an article on duck breeding in India and would draw reader's special attention to this and would earnestly request them to read through it carefully and note the writer's suggestions. Criticism on the article will be welcomed.

SCALY LEGS— ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

With something about other skin diseases.

By Dr. Kaupp, Raleigh College, N.C.

Chronic skin diseases have attracted the workers of the research laboratories of this institution for some years, and they have accumulated quite a lot of material which we believe the readers of this journal will appreciate.

Among the chronic skin diseases may be mentioned some which are caused by parasites, while others are of an internal nature which in many cases is little understood. Those caused by parasites are the depluming mite in which the parasite is so small that it cannot be seen except under the microscope, and this parasite crawls down along the quill and destroys the part of the feather in the papilla of the skin so that the feather drops out, and after a while there may be seen a naked neck or other part of the body; but it usually commences at the head and travels downward.

Birds' mates often acquire a habit of feather eating and pull out the small feathers of the head, and, in fact, I have seen flocks where the feathers of the entire body had been frazzled off by the birds eating the ends of the feathers. This, of course, must be differentiated from the parasite codition. Usually, it is necessary to send a bird or two to the laboratory for confirmatory diagnosis. Then there are other parasitic diseases, such as scaly legs.

Scaly Legs are easily controlled.

While the fact is that scaly legs in fowls is a disease that is easily controlled, yet in many parts of the country a survey has shown that more than 50 per cent. of the flocks are so afflicted. The condition is caused by a parasite resembling the parasite that causes scabies or mange in dogs and in hogs as well as some forms in the larger animals. In fact it belongs to the same family but is a different variety—one especially peculiar to the bird and will not live on any other animal but the shanks of the chicken.

This parasite is so small that you cannot see it without the aid of the microscope so that it crawls upon the birds unobserved, and finding its normal place of abode burrows in under the scales of the unfeathered part of the legs and lays its eggs. It does more than lay eggs, for it, with its laws, nibbles at the parts and causes a tiny amount of serum from the blood to seep out and on this it lives. But there is more poured out than this tiny parasite can eat so the excessive amount dries down and gradually this material accumulates and makes a scab large enough for you to see.

After a while this scab material becomes so much in amount that it pushes up the scale and finally the scale is destroyed and a scabby leg is observed.

What to do for Scaly Legs.

If scaly legs are bad among a flock it is a good plan to thoroughly clean out the house, removing the litter of the floor, the dropping board material, and the nesting material from the nests. Then spray thoroughly with a 4 per cent. solution of some coal tar dip and also paint the perch poles with pure dip. Paint the perch poles on all sides as well as where the poles rest on their supports. Perch poles should be made removable.

There are two places we attack the job of eradication of this disease, one is the place of infection and the other is the breeding place, which is the bird itself. This being the case, the affected shanks should be treated, and this can be done in many ways. Some pour on the shanks kerosene, but if kerosene is used care must be taken not to get any of the material on the feathered part of the leg.

Another way, but one more tedious, is to apply a mixture of one-half teaspoonful of sulphur to the tablespoonful of lard and apply a quantity. The next day take a woollen rag and rub off the excess, and with a toothpick remove the scab material from under the edges of the scales. The scabs having soaked during the night with the oily material are easily removed. A small amount may again be applied, but not an excessive amount. The sulphur may be dissolved in a light mineral oil and in many ways this has an advantage over the more heavy grease.

How the parasite is spread.

Scaly leg parasite is spread by introducing an infested bird into the flock, by putting birds in a

THIS MONTH'S POULTRY DISH.

Fricassee of Chicken.

Cut the chicken in pieces for frying. Season and roll in flour. Place the pieces in a baking dish or roaster, and pour a cup of boiling water over it. Have the oven very hot for the first fifteen minutes of cooking, then lower the temperature to a simmering one. Keep this temperature until the chicken is done. Remove the lid and brown before serving.

house in which infested birds have recently been kept, or by shipping in a coop in which infested birds have recently been shipped or by birds coming into contact with other infected birds.

As mentioned in the introduction, there are many different kinds of skin diseases.

There is a condition of the skin known as favus, a disease caused by a mold-like organism. That condition commences with the head and gradually extends down the neck to the body and usually spreads through the flock. Such a condition responds to rubbing the parts once every three days with the sulphur ointment treatment.

DO POULTRY PAY?

(By R. L. Pandey, Offg. Secretary, U. P., Poultry Association, Lucknow.)

This is an oft-reported question, which I have to answer practically every day. As there is a big demand on our time for advice and information on the subject of poultry farming, it has become impossible to give advice in detail to so many in a small space of a letter paper within the limited time at my disposal, therefore, I am taking this opportunity to write down a few points which may be found helpful to those interested in it.

It is said that Faith without work is dead, and the man without *hope is lost. We live by both* "A Faith and Hope", for both are essentials if real success is to be accomplished. Unless we have faith we cannot get far in life and the hope helps us in carrying on the project, therefore both these qualities are essential for success. The man starts preparing the soil for the seed with the faith that it will result in a good harvest and when the plant appears he hopes that the season will be favourable for its growth. When the rough weather conditions prevail he hopes that the following day may see *a change*. Every man is a victim of circumstances but time does come for all, only that it must be caught at the proper moment. For every thing a struggling time comes, and it is more so in poultry-keeping. There are difficulties but none unsurmountable only there should be determination together with the Will to succeed.

It is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the first principles together with the ability to apply the same to do the actual work, which will tell the amount of success achieved. Poultry-keeping is a subject which cannot be learnt by only reading leterature. Therefore the success of a poultry man depends on his practical way of handling things.

It is a very bad policy to follow the advice of every so-called authority on poultry keeping. Make a selection of an authority and follow his advice with self thinking and acting. There are three ways of poultry keeping :—

(1). As a hobby.
(2). As a side line.
(3). As an independent business.

There are two kinds of farms :—

(1). Breeding Stock Farm.
(2). Commercial Farm.

The former is a very difficult task and can only be done by those who are fully equipped with up to date scientific knowledge of breeding principles, also it requires time and capital, and therefore is not applicable to every of the present day poultry keeper in this country, therefore, I want only to deal with the Commercial egg farmer in this article. A farm on a commercial scale will doubtless pay when proper methods are adopted but it is not *every body that is going to be successful* like all other business. This is also a subject by itself which requires thorough knowledge and experience as to how to manage it economically. Most of the people who have attempted it, did so in a rush without the nessary knowledge, experience, and capital. Such people have not only failed themselves but have spoiled the *name of the industry itself*, on account of which the people without going into the matter thoroughly neglected the industry to such an extent that in India which is "*The Home of the World Poultry*", it is in a most deplorable condition which is beyond imagination. Therefore it is necessary that those people who have not got the necessary knowledge, who are utterly ignorant of the business and to those people who write as below :—

"I want to start poultry farming. What capital is necessasy? *I know nothing about it. Please* furnish me with full details of the industry. Being of a weak constitution the line will suit me etc". To such people the honest reply will be "Do not". To others the safest course is to start on a small way and develop it by degrees. The industry is full of details and can only be gained by practical experience. To ask questions like the above is simply idle talk. I think it is the poultry industry only where the people make such futile enquiries since without proper knowledge there is no royal road for poultry keeping to the successful. This is a business and must be learnt like any other trade, and much of it

Poultry Farming

like every other business can be made to pay if conducted on scientific lines.

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depends upon the personal capabilities of the one taking it up. There is money in poultry farming, but right sort of man is required to grasp it. There is a big scope for the suburban resident if he only wants to earn money by keeping fowls, especially those who have got gardens, small farms as this can be combined with other allied subjects such as Bee-Keeping Vegetable and Fruit Gardening etc.

The first essential to make a poultry farm pay is keep the right type of birds, provide proper quarters for the birds, stop allowing birds to roost any where and lay eggs in hedges or bushes all over the farm. The houses should be made to suit the birds' comfort according to the weather conditions that prevail, which should be decent, well ventilated, draught-proof, and sanitary.

Starting with Ducks.

One of the best ways to get a start in duck farming is to purchase breeding stock in the autumn. This should be done about October, as there will be only a short time until it is necessary to begin feeding the ducks for egg production. Buying them in the autumn gives them a chance to get settled and accustomed to their surroundings before the breeding and laying season in the spring. Other means of getting a start includes the purchase of eggs in the spring, or the purchase of baby ducklings much as baby chicks are bought.

If breedings stock is bought now it will probably be best to buy young birds, as ducks usually give the best results during their first laying season. Egg production is better during the first season, and they are not likely to become so fat and large as to interfere with the fertility and hatchability of the egg. If some of the breeding ducks are exceptionally good, however, they may be profitably kept until they are two or three years old, but as a rule it is better to sell breeding ducks after at least their second laying season.

Provide plenty of feeding space.

It is almost impossible to estimate the damage done to a flock of pullets by having insufficient hopper space. Often you will visit a flock and find about half the amount of hopper space necessary to take care of a given number of chicks.

Cannibalism is often caused by insufficient hopper space being provided for the birds. Chickens having a desire to eat will begin to peck at the ones eating at the hopper, the feathers will be injured oftentimes causing bleeding. As a result of this the birds get a taste of the blood and then cannibalistic tendency becomes a vice.

For birds 10-20 weeks old, on range, at least a 7½ft. hopper should be provided for each 100 birds. This will allow at least 15ft. of feeding space per 100 birds. When they go into the laying house in the fall of the year, a 10ft. hopper should be provided for each 100 pullets.

It is also desirable to have a water fountain at each end of the trough, so that the birds will not have to waste so much energy in going to other places in the house for their water supply. Remember that 55 per cent. of the body weight of the bird is water, and 65 per cent. of the weight of the egg is water; therefore, it is very essential that the proper amount of feeding space and plenty of water be provided for the pullets and hens if maximum and economic egg production is to be expected.

THE XIX ALL INDIA POULRTY EXHIBITION.

(By W. E. J. Yule.)

The above heading will cause a flutter in the hearts of every keen poultry fancier in India. Right from the commencement of the breeding season we have watched our youngsters coming along, with an eye as to the the possible winner of H. E. The Viceroy's Cup for the best bird in the All India Poultry Exhibition. What a pleasure it has been to see those fluffy balls gradually maturing.

As I have again been asked to be the Honorary Show Secretary for this year (1931), after weighing up the pros and cons have decided to attempt again, what last year was my first effort. Believe me, the task is not an easy one I can assure everybody. Firstly, all the months of preparation have to be done in leisure hours, which, this year, have been conspicuous by their absence. Secondly, (which should take first place) is the question of finance. Last years' show just about cleared expenses. With every business practically at a standstill this year, can we hope for the same support as was accorded to our last annual fixture. This is a matter that causes serious contemplation. If the show runs at a loss, the Hon. Show Secretary is expected to find the balance.

During my term as Hon. Editor of The I. P. Gazette I received exceptionally good support for donations towards the show funds, I would feel very greatful indeed if all fanciers will again support this show with entries and donations.

The dates fixed for the All India are the 11th, 12th, and 13th December to be held in the Eden Gardens, Calcutta. Being a 3 days show. The prizes will be presented on Saturday the 12th at 4-30 p.m., as the Annual General Meeting has to take place during the show (time will be selected by the Club Secretary). Birds will be penned at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 10th and I would ask intending exhibitors (especially those up-country) to have their birds in Calcutta by the morning of that day, as we generally experience a great rush from the various Railway Stations on the morning of the show, which keeps the judging back. Entries will close on the 22nd November (please note).

CONSIS

Yes, again, for the fifth year, the same heading And we are proud of it. We repeat, "Sperrin" birds are the most consistent winners throughout India and Burma. No flash in the pan with an occasional win but they are RIGHT THERE every year, and will be there again the coming season. And, as a result of last season's wonderful results we can now claim to have exported more winners during the last six years than all other exporters combined, from Europe, America, Australia or Africa. And last year's record is not likely to be beaten or even approached by anyone for some time. Think of it, five clients between them at the Poona, Calcutta and Rangoon shows, annexed 22 cups, 3 gold medals and 44 class prizes of 1st, 2nd and 3rd (we don't count anything below 3rd). And, different birds and different owners at each of these shows. At the Poona show our client's Reds were sold by him to the Bombay Government for their experimental farm. Must have been good !! His Sussex were also sold; they got 2 firsts and 1 second. Leghorn cockerel also first and see Judge's remarks in his report about that bird. And at Calcutta, the All India !! H. E. the Viceroy's cup for Best Bird in Show with a Red *pullet : runner up for the cup with a Minorca cockerel ; Best Imported and Best Opposite* Sex ; Minorca cup won outright by our client ; Cup for Best Sussex ; and so on, too numerous to mention. Mr. Luke who won H. E. the Viceroy's cup with a pullet from us, has had 1st and 2nd in pullet classes at four All India shows with our Reds, all bred here, and been runner up for Viceroy's cup three times. In fact, "Sperrin" R. I. Red pullets have never been beaten at a show in India or Burma, and have been exhibited at ten such shows. Would not you be proud of such a record ? And Sussex ! Last season their first at Indian shows. Unbeaten at Poona or Calcutta and none shown at Rangoon. Won both exhibition and utility classes at Calcutta with same strain, our noted exhibition-utility Sussex. Strong class utility Leghorn cockerels won at Poona and Calcutta, none being shown at Burma. Minorcas in clean sweep at both shows, at Burma our client won special for Best Imported Bird and also special for Best opposite sex, in addition to other cups and gold medals. Now, as you know, the **WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS** was held last year in London. This meant visitors from India and Burma had a chance of seeing **some** of the **World's Best Poultry** congregated at that Congress. Several visited *the farms of the BIG breeders in England* and took back with them or had sent them birds from such farms. We did not exhibit at the Congress and our farm was not visited by any fanciers from the East last year. Still, the loss was hardly ours as notwithstanding the large number of birds exported to India and Burma our birds were unbeaten and, as was reported in the "Indian Poultry Gazette", 25% of the exhibits at Calcutta were imported and yet **"Sperrin"** birds swept the board and took every possible honour. Our reputation and the quality of our stock is such that there is no need for us to exhibit at Poultry Congresses nor to spend a small fortune in the English Poultry Press to get a little trade. We do not believe in spending a pound to earn a pound ; customers have to pay in the long run. One of our old customers from India did see the big Congress and yet sent us his order. His confidence was not misplaced as he won eight cups at the All India.

TENCY.

SELECTION OF STOCK.

How do we manage to send out so many winners year after year? Well, judging from importers that appear in the English Press periodically, many exporters send only their throwouts abroad, selling or keeping their best at Home. We imagine our farm is unique in that it is probably the only farm in England that breeds poultry for the main purpose of export to India and Burma. We aim at 2,000 chicks annually. From these, when from three to five months old, we select about 300 of the very best, the remainder being sold locally by auction. It is from this specially selected 300 that our birds for export are taken, those not exported being retained by us for our own breeding pens. Thus, only birds good enough for our own use are exported by us, and results each year show that it means something to importers

This advert will appear a month or so later than usual as we have held it over to get an idea as to whether our young stock is likely to be the equal of that exported last year and which created such a wonderful record. Well, Reds look better than ever; Leghorns are most certainly better than ever before; Sussex are quite as promising but these take longer to develop and rath r early to say definitely, but we have a larger selection this year from our special breeding pen; Minorcas are A. I. again: Anconas none too plentiful but good; white Wyandottes plentiful and very promising (we have never exported any of these but they are the equal of anything we have and a large egg strain). Rocks and Langshans we have dropped practically but have a few.

PRICES.

According to quality and pedigree. Specimens for exhibition at shows in India and Burma, £7-10, £10, £12-10 and £15 per trio. Single birds from £5 to £10. Purely utility from £2 per head, or £7-10, £8, £9, £10 per trio. Two trios at £12, £13, £14 or £15. Prices are all charges paid to Indian port or to Rangoon, live delivery at port guaranteed.

STAMINA.

It may interest importers to know that not a single bird exported by us during the last two years has died on the voyage. Our losses on the voyage for six years is now less than one per cent. "Sperrin" birds are b ed to live and reproduce their kind. And, our strain is now to be found on the farms of three provincial Governments where utility and not merely show birds are required. They answer both purposes equally well. Bred to live. Bred to lay, and Bred to pay.

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R. I. REDS UTILITY	... Rs. 18/- per Dozen.	EXHIBITION LEGHORNS (Dewar's)	... Rs. 24/- per Dozen.
EXHIBITION MINORCAS (Imported Pen)	... Rs. 30/- per Dozen.	UTILITY LEGHORNS	... Rs. 18/- per Dozen.

Packing and despatch free. 15 eggs sent to the Dozen.

Until further notice the Reductions as Advertised in April will remain unchanged.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Exhibition White Leghorns Rs. 15/-, 20/- and 25/- each.
Utility White Leghorns Rs. 10/-, 15/- and 20/- each.

Crate and Freight extra at cost.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

I. **A. E. SLATER,** ***Manager.***

This year, for the first time, we are having only one section. There is to be no Exhibition and Utility sections or Miscellaneous. The whole show will come under one class, and birds will be judged according to the Poultry Club Standards of Great Britain where such exist, with due regard to handling capacity. Judges will be instructed that birds must be of all-round *type and quality*. With this system it is hoped that we will have a larger entry than for the past two years. It is of interest to all exhibitors that there will be a goodly consignment of exhibits from Burma. Birds entered from Burma come under the same heading as "Bred in India." I would like to bring to the notice of exhibitors from Southern India that there is a Challenge Cup presented by Lord Goschen for the best bird from the Madras Presidency. This cup has not been competed for several years, and it is a pity to see such a valuable trophy being left in its box year after year.

Exhibitors from long distances could band together and have their birds sent in one consignment. Thereby saving quite a lot of money and worry. Birds sent to the exhibition are only charged one way fare by the Reilways, the free concession being granted on the return.

From time to time I hope to give readers an idea of how the show is progressing, but this can only be done if I receive the whole-hearted support of every keen fancier in the country.

The Practical Test.

Poultry farmer (to applicant for a job) : Do you know anything about chickens, young man ? Can you tell an old bird from a young one ?

Young Man : Yes, sir, by the teeth.

Farmer : By the teeth ! But chickens have no teeth !

Young Man : No, sir : but I have !

Not New Laid.

* * * *

Judge : "Well, prisoner, you are accused of stealing eggs from this grocer. Now, what have you to say for yourself ?"

Prisoner : "I took them in error, your Honour."

"In error ? Just explain what you mean."

"I thought they were fresh."

It All Depends.

"A man is never older than he feels," declared the beau, bravely.

"Now, I feel like a two-year old !"

"Horse or egg ?" asked the sweet young thing, brightly.

The High Born In Poultry.

A gentleman farmer who built a fine place in Orange country stocked it with the best of everything. He was especially fond of his chicken yard, which was the last word in construction with running water, and electric lights, and his birds were the most expensive he could buy.

He was showing some guests about the place and bragging about his farm. "That pen of chickens," said he "cost me eighty-five dollars."

"Goodness," replied a woman of the party, "Do they lay every day ?"

"They could," replied the gentleman farmer, "but in our position they cannot have to."

Dat Jes' can't be done.

"Dey ain't no justice no mo," mourned Rufus to a friend. Ah's sick man. Guess Ah's gwine to die suah. De doctor says mah veins is too close—dat Ah got very close veins an' de only help to' me am to eat chicken broth three times a day an stay in nights. An' dat jes' can't be done."

Culprit was a Goose.

Magistrate : "you are accused of stealing a chicken. Anything to say ?"

Prisoner : "I just took it for a lark sir."

"No resemblance whatever. Ten days."

Egg—Centric.

"Madam," whispered the honest clerk to his customer, a feeble but well dressed old lady, "I'd advice you not to purchase these eggs. They're not—

"Just a minute !" interrupted the old lady. "Do I look eccentric ?"

"No, madam."

"Or do I look likely to reward your unusual honesty or perhaps do I look likely to alter my will in your favour ?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, then," said the lady. "I'll take your advice ; but I want no misunderstanding !"

Canary Malta, Rs. 13, Turkeys Rs. 21 pair. Myna, male, Rs. 16. Cockatoo, Red Head, Rs. 65. Parrot, Rs. 50. Persian Cat, Rs 55. Irish Terrier, Rs. 60 each, all paid with Cable. Fresh Bazar. Salt Provisions—5 seers Lemons, Rs. 3-8. Oranges, Rs. 6 all paid.

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BEWARE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Weather and temperature are important matters so far as Poultry are concerned.

All Poultry are susceptible to changes of weather and temperature.

Many fine birds have been lost through these two points being ignored or overlooked.

Whichever it be it behoves all Poultry keepers to give this serious consideration especially with the Nor Wester season here and the coming of the rains with the vast differences in temperature and dampness of the Monsoons.

It is a matter of fact that OVUM protects birds against these sudden changes and the judicious use of OVUM has *been instrumental in warding off loss owing to same.*

If you value your Poultry don't hesitate, write off for descriptive literature of the many uses of OVUM to

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Hand size - - - Rs. 17/- only.

Write us for particulars, and discriptive literature.

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CALCUTTA.

2.

EGG HOUSE

10, Corporation Place,

CALCUTTA.

Fresh eggs and fattened fowls and ducks from our Poultry Yard supplied at moderate prices. All stock are carefully tested before delivery. We undertake also contracts from established Hotels, etc.

Trial solicited.

5

Australorps.—Eggs from my Prize winning Australorps ... Rs. **18/-** per dozen.

These birds secured eight awards in the 1931 ALL INDIA EXHIBITION.

White Leghorns.—Eggs from these birds won. 2nd Prize and special cup ... Rs. **12/-** per dozen.

15 eggs sent to the dozen in full satisfaction cash with order.

Not V. P. P.

Young, Stock *from these two* breeds available and full prices and particulars can be had on application.

Mrs. R. GRAIN,

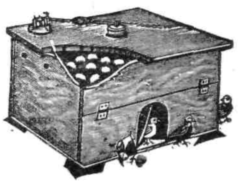
(Member British Australorp Club & S.P.B. Assoc.)

107, Bungalow,

Kanchrapara,

E. B. Rly.

3-m.



The Celtic Incubator and rearer, 20 eggs size Rs. 25 30 eggs Rs. 30. 45 eggs Rs. 35 Complete with best English Thermometer. Capsule and printed instructions Profitable Poultry Farming in India Booklet Re. 1. "Eggon" one packet makes twelve fowls lay continuously six months Rs. 2. "Preserveg" preserves 50 eggs ans. 6. Tick Proof Perch Brackets Rs. 2-8 pair Egg testing lamps Rs. 3. Coloured celluloid rings fowl size ans. 4. Numbered rings ans. 8. Chick rings ans. 4 per dozen. Safety egg boxes ans. 12. Automatic fountains chick Rs 1-8. Fowl size Rs. 2. Chick troughs Rs. 1-8. Best British made Incubator Capsulest Rs. 5. Thermometer Rs. 5. Flint and limestone gri chick size fowl size 7 lbs. Rs. 1-4. Chick rearing meal 5 lbs Rs. 2. Poultry laying meal 7 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry Remedies D. R. Cholera and Diarrhoea cure D. R. chicken Pox cure D. R. Vim Tonic pills. D. R. roup cure "Ticklo" kills ticks, all Rs. 2 each Full detailed illustrated list free. ROSS I. P. G. Poultry Appliances

IGATPURI G. I. P.

12.

PRACTICAL MONTHLY ADVICE TO POULTRY KEEPERS.

More about the growing Stock.

We shall all by now have made up our minds as to which of the young cockerels we are going to keep for next season's breeding pens. Do not make the mistake of keeping the bare number required and always keep one extra in case something should go wrong and leave us cockerelless and forced to buy elsewhere.

Light breed pullets will now be coming into lay. Don't force but on the other hand it is always better to slow up laying until the pullets are well developed as once they start to lay growth stops.

Don't check laying by touching the food as this may put a bird back in growth. Rather keep shifting the pullet's quarters to fresh environs which usually has the desired effect without their appetites being affected.

It is difficult to overfeed a young pullet just come into lay so long as you provide means for them to take plenty of exercise and the process of egg forming never ceases whether awake or asleep, scratching for food or moping.

It is only assisted in some ways and retarded in others.

For the bird in confinement do not forget it is denied the insect food of all kinds which its more fortunate free range neighbour obtains and this must be made up to it in a proportionate amount of protain and mineral salts in order to provide a well balanced ration to assist growth and egg forming properties.

The stock bird should never be forced and growth should be not stimulated by means of forcing foods. The aim should be to build up a sound constitution under as natural conditions as possible.

Birds for the cold weather shows should now be entering on their intermediate stage of preparation and careful regard to foodstuffs for feather forming, colour assisting, be given.

For the buff or red bird the addition of a small quantity of boiled linseed will have an effect on the colouring.

The white and light plumage bird should not be subjected to the strong rays of the sun or 'sappiness' is likely to be imparted to the plumage.

It will be found in most cases that heavy breeds though getting along in size are, when handled, not the weight they would appear to be and it is always advisable to err on the safe side and give a little excess food.

A wise poultry-keeper will often handle his birds and will know at a casual handling whether his birds are putting on flesh in proportion to their growth or not and feed accordingly.

With the monsoons, straw and litter material very quickly gets damp, and damp litter sets up all sorts of complaints if allowed to remain long so that every precaution should be taken to keep litter and nesting straw dry and at the slightest appearance of fouling should be changed and burned. Some of the diseases met with through damp litter are catarrh, green diarrhoea, cramp, etc.

Allow ample nesting space for the pullets coming on to lay for the first time and don't forget they are likely to be shy and nervous at first and such being the case guard against frights, broken eggs and the almost uncurable vice of egg eating.

Feed well.

Don't spoil a good season's work at this late date by neglecting to properly feed and care for the growing pullets upon which you are depending to return your investment with some profit this fall and winter in high egg production.

Economy in feeding.

One of the most economical of poultry foods is boiled grain. Oats, wheat or maize can be used. Good mixtures are equal parts wheat and oats or equal parts oats and maize. The grain should be boiled until the grain burst. The water should then be drained off and the boiled grain allowed to cool and then be dried off with fine middlings. This food is greatly relished by the fowls, but since it is rather fattening it should not be given more than twice a week.

A question of balance.

We are frequently asked the question. "Would it be better for me to mix my own poultry feeds or buy proprietary mixed feeds?" We invariably reply in favour of the latter, and this is our own practice. A study has been made of mixed feeds properly balanced, and this balance can be better done and more cheaply, in the mills and factories of the Poultry food manufacturing companies than it can in the poultrymen's home plants.

The study of poultry feeding has pretty well become an exact science and balanced rations are available at moderate prices, hence our advice to buy scientificially balanced poultry meals for both young and mature birds.

The hen as a philosopher.

The good hen is a worker. Hard work means nothing to her. She just keeps on digging for worms and laying eggs regardless of what the business prognosticators say about the outlook for this or any other year.

If the ground is hard, she scratches harder.

If it's dry, she digs deeper.

If it's wet she digs where it's dry.

If she strikes a rock, she works around it.

If she gets a few more hours of daylight, she gives us a few more eggs.

But always she digs up worms and turns them into hard-shelled profits as well as tender, profitable spring chickens.

Did you ever see a pessimistic hen?

Never, not once. All hens are optimists, and like Mr. Micawber, always waiting for something to turn up.

Did you ever see a hen starving to death waiting for worms to dig themselves to the surface?

DUCK BREEDING IN INDIA.

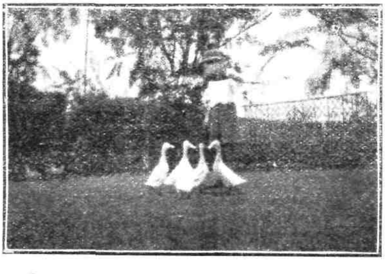
The possibilities of a great Iudustry.

By A. O. Foden.

It is always a source of wonder to me that in Bengal at least, the Indian does not go in for the keeping and breeding of good class ducks for profit for while the majority of Indians in Bengal will not touch a fowl's egg the duck's egg is something of a relish and the demand in certain seasons of the year far exceeds that of the supply.

Other points for duck-keeping are that the duck is a more hardy citizen than the fowl, and, as it takes to this climate better, mortality is by far less than that of the fowl, also with a small stream or tank handy it is far less of an undertaking that would be suppossed when the question of feeding is taken into consideration.

In thousands of small villages in Lower Cachar during the rains when the whole country is under water and all that one sees is just a vast inland sea with here and there a small bustee on a hillock entirely surrounded by water and perhaps not more than a single acre in area, one occasionally sees a few desi ducks swiming around and to myself who am often in these districts it is always a re-occuring wonder to me that the possibilities have never been seen and that the Agricultural Departments of Bengal do not get a move on to help these poor wretched peasants, who for five months in the year are entirely without a means of making a living in any way whatever and I who am amongst them a lot can truthfully say are, this year on the point of starvation.



The writer with a pen of his White Indian Runner Docks.

Why connot a scheme be formulated to encourage duck breeding ? Government are carrying on experiments in paddy growing in the lowlands of Cachar during the dry season, why in the rains when the whole extensive plant for artificial irrigation is closed down and works is at a standstill cannot they utilise these vast lands at their disposal to start an experimental duck breeding stock farm both of Indian Runner ducks for laying purposes and the Aylesbury for its flesh bearing capacity, for distribution amongst the numerous villages whose inhabitants are standing idle and would gladly grasp a means of making a livelihood with a minimum amount of labour and expense.

What a glorious chance of opening up a large industry ! The export of eggs to the whole of Bengal, the export of table ducks, as well, the possibilities of a feather packing industry for making the cheaper class of pillow and resai at a cheaper price than cotton. Absolutely no waste with a minimum of outlay to turn over a profit.

Imagine the poor villager with his small flock of desi ducks providing a minimum of from 30-45 eggs each per annum going in for the Indian Runner which under the most adverse conditions will produce from 120 to 150 eggs in a year, providing of course it is bred to lay from a good laying strain and not allowed to degenerate.

Imagine the crates of nice big Aylesbury or cross Aylesbury-desi ducks being shipped weekly to all parts of Bengal !

Imagine a Government experimental farm breeding along scientific lines sending out hundreds of drakes yearly to improve the breeding in the villages at a cost that would clear expenses of production.

Imagine a small institute here for instruction in profitable duck breeding for the villagers who instead of sitting idle for five months could attend classes on the experimental station and as well as gain instruction see for themselves how to do things the right way.

Imagine a Government egg and stock collecting centre amongst these thousands of villages where the poor villagers can go and take his produce obtaining a standard price for his productions which are packed and rushed down to the big markets where ready sale is always guaranteed.

Imagine anything you like dear reader, but no amount of imagination will convince you that a scheme of the nature I propose, if run properly can fail.

There is the prospects of a BIG industry springing up along the lines I suggest in this article BUT it needs the help of a driving force and the help of Government resources to give it birth and I am sure the babe when born if nursed well in its infancy will flourish into a big strapping child in no time.

Perhaps I, more than the average realise what the possibilities are behind these suggestions and as I know this article will no doubt catch the eye of the powers that be in the Bengal Government Agricultural departments I offer them my wholehearted Honorary co-operation at any time I am asked for it, as I am sure, in time, if properly developed it will become a very thriving industry supplying a means of making a living to many thousands of poor peasants who today for five months in every twelve are without the chance of earning a single pice, towards perhaps, the upkeep of a large family.

The undertaking would not be an expensive one and take for instance the Etah Mission Farm ? Had they enormous funds when they started what is today a community extending over many miles and earning a fair living in poultry alone ?

In bringing my scheme to light I would not like it to be thought that it is simply a child of my brain.

No, for today there is a poorly organised community who try to eke out an existence in this way but they are being strangled by the bepari who purchases their produce for a mere song and resells at a big profit and they have no knowledge of breeding a duck that will be a profitable bird and all they rely on is the poor miserable interbred degenerated desi duck of little value.

Well, dear reader, I've thrown the glove down, will the Department of Agriculture pick it up ?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

" Sir,

Will you kindly offer me a chance of getting in touch with the practical and latest experiences of the up-to-date poultry breeders who were so fortunate as to have cent per cent hatch from imported Egg sittings, either by Air Mail or steamship mail by inserting this query of mine in your valuable gazette and oblige ?

Also I should like to hear the means employed in attaining success whether by natural or artificial incubation."

(Sd.) Mohomed Hafoozooddson,

High Court Vakil, Fatheh Danawaya, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Burma Poultry Club.

By permission of Hony. Secretary and Treasurer Mr. A. O. Foden of this very valuable paper of the Indian Poultry World. I am being allowed to air my views on Poultry in Burma or any other matter which will foster poultry enthusiastic's.

It is a long time since our Annual Show at the Jubilee Hall (this last January) when a few of us got together and vowed we would see this club of ours, hold its own, I am sorry to state that nothing has been done in the matter. The two chief reasons being.

Our Secretary Mrs. K. E. Reardon had the bad misfortune to receive the news that her father was dying on the eve of the show. The next thing to upset our calculation's was that the Assistant Secretary was moved to Moulmein.

I am now going to make an endeavour to get all interested in Poultry to assist us to get the Club on its feet.

This is how the matter stands at present, the Club stands Rs. 250 in debt, this could easily be paid if members of the club would pay their subscriptions. Why they don't God only knows, after, all, its but little we ask, Rs. 5 per year. I have had to send out to the President, Vice-President and all Committee Members and appeal to them to put their hands in their pocket and shell out. I am going to make an appeal to the public also, and see if we can manage to get some support, some how or the other.

I cannot understand why there is lack of interest in Poultry in Burma, its a paying concern if run on pucca lines. It is a big asset to the family man, and you can always get a ready sale for your eggs.

There are plenty of people in Burma who will and as done in the past, assist with advice in regards to Poultry Matters. Namely the following :—

Rangoon	Mr. R. Ady, President, 216, Strand Road.
	Mr. S. Vertannes, Gillanders Arbuthnot, Phayro Street.
	Mr. W. Poolo, Thingungyun.
	Mr. G. Wade. Watson & Son, Ltd., Phayro Street.
Mandalay	Ko Ko Gyee, Director of Agricultural School.
F.S.S.	Mrs. K. E. Readon (Secretary).
Moulmein	R. S. M. W. E. C. Till, M.M. (Assistant Secretary).
Pyinmana	Rev. B. C. Case, Mission Farm.
Pyawbwe	Mrs. Childers, C/o Major H. F. E. Childres.

With these few lines I would like to make an appeal to all in Burma to assist the Club, if anyone in Burma would kindly write to any of the foresaid Ladies or Gentlemen. They will only be too pleased, to assist in any poultry matter, or receive any donation anyone cares to give.

In conclusion we welcome anyone to the Burma Poultry Club with open arms, Rs. 5 per year, life member Rs. 50.

Hopeful.

We do not know of anyone who has got cent. per cent hatches but we imported 30 White Wyandotte eggs in 1927 and from these the live hatch obtained was 14 birds. These were brought out in the fruit room of the S. S. " Nankin " from London.

Natural incubation was the method used and we do not think artificial incubation would give very good results when the age of the egg is likely to be more than 3 weeks.

We would be pleased to hear from readers of their experiences in this branch of experimental work.

MAKE YOUR OWN MAGAZINE

THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL !

Find a friend who has not yet seen the "ASSAM REVIEW" and show him or her this month's issue—the "REVIEW" will do the rest !

- Mrs. Lamberts Poultry pills for all Ills -

Obtainable from :
Mrs TROWER, RESIDENCY ROAD, JODHPUR,
Re. **1**/- *per tin of* **36**, *postage extra.*
4 *tins and above postage paid.*

A Boon to all Poultry lovers. Protect your Birds against all ills. Fortify against the Ranikhet ailment by administering a pill every morning to your birds in any affected area.

Once tried always appreciated.

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Keep a box always by you as a guarantee against disease.

2

BLACK MINORCAS.

Settings of eggs available from my Prize Winning Birds which won highest honours at 1931 All India Poultry Exhibition.

Rs. **12**/- for 8 eggs.

Cash with Order. :: :: No replacements.

ALL CHARGES PAID.

Orders booked in rotation.

12 **W. E. J. YULE,**
Carmichael Court, - - - DARJEELING

POULTRY CUREALL PILLS.
(Registered.)
Highly commended by Poultry Farmers.

A sure remedy in cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera, Pneumonia, Ranikhet, etc.

Price Rs. **2**/- per packet.

Eggs from choicest Asils Rs. **18**/- per doz.

Live stock also available.

The Ideal Aseel House,
P. O. CHHUCHAKWAS,
Dist. ROHTAK.
PUNJAB.

2

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পৌলট্রি সমাচার।

পশুপালকদের জন্য

বঙ্গভাষায়

লিখিত একমাত্র পত্রিকা।

IMPORTED PEDIGREED

White Leghorns.

The finest stock available in England, landed 1st October 1930.

Cockerel whose dam and sire's dam laid 525/528 eggs in 24 months, heading a pen of 10 hens with records of 270/288 eggs in 12 months.

Eggs (2 ozs. and over)
Rs. **18**/- per dozen.

Mrs. R. POWELL,
11 **Kanchrapara, E. B. Rly.**

BREEDER'S CARD.

My recently imported LIGHT SUSSEX won at the All-India, January, 1931, Cup for best Sussex in show, also one special, three firsts and one second. Eggs Rs. **10**/- per half dozen.

My pen of WHITE LEGHORNS *is headed by a cock whose sire's dam* laid 322 eggs in twelve months. Eggs Rs. **12**/- per dozen.

K. D. GARRISON,
12 ***Akola Berar, C. P.***

SOUTH INDIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Yearly subscription Rs. 3. Two poultry shows per annum. Strong working Committee. Expert advice given, post mortem examinations undertaken at nominal charge, members only. Further particulars from Hony. Secy., S.I.P.A., Aruvankadu, Nilgiris.
Exc.

ROBERT'S STAR PILLS.
Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 Cures Cholera and green Diarrhoea.

No. 2 Cures Tick Fever and contains directions how to get rid of ticks.

Full instructions with each box. 48 Pills in a box, Re. 1. When ordering write name and address distinctly.

Pills for Turkey chicks during their infancy to pull them through their infant ailments.

Apply A. G. Roberts,
3-B, Museum Road, Bangalore.
2.

EGBERT THE UNREADY.

By Bubble De Squeak.

"Bubbles, Bubbles, come quickly" cried Honeysuckle as I had a mouthful of shaving soap one bright morning.

"What's the matter ? Is the house on fire ?"

"No—its Egbert, the darling. What do you think she has done ?"

"No idea".

"She has laid an egg" Honeysuckle clapped her hands with delight.

"What ! Little Egbert laid a nice little egg all by herself ? No, I won't believe it".

"Its true. See."

And there amongst the straw half hidden away at the corner of the hen house lay a nice white egg. Egbert stood aside a little and viewed us superciliously as though to say "Well, what do you know about that ?"

"Seems very funny, though, Honeysuckle" I ventured.

"Whats funny about that ? Its a real egg and a good one, too."

"Yes, thats so, but well. Egbert's a black bird and the egg is a white one—doesn't seem right, somehow".

"You forget that she is thoroughbred, and that she is only beginning. And look at the size of it—bigger than the bazaar eggs every time."

I felt quite bucked and rather proud. After all, it had taken me quite a long time to persuade Honeysuckle to start our poultry farm and here was the result—a fine big white egg, the biggest that I have ever seen. Its a pity that there is no poultry show on at present. It won't be long before the sideboard is full of cups and trophies. Of course Egbert is the only bird that we have at present—sort of pioneer. Does poultry keeping pay in India ? Here is the answer and there is no further argument. Poultry keeping seems to be a sort of flair with the de Squeak family—it all comes from my grand-fathers half brother who for many years was the head-stirrer at Birds Custard Powder Works. Even now I am very lucky with wishbones.

"Well, Honeysuckle" I said with an air of pride "I think that I am entitled to that egg for my chotta."

"What ? You actually mean to tell me that you would eat Egberts first egg ?"

"Why not ? Do you intend to put it in the museum ?"

Of course Eggbert has been spoilt by Honeysuckle. Fancy tying a little bell around a hens neck. But Egbert is quite a pet for all that, and so tame. Too fastidious, though—won't look at tea unless theres lots of sugar in it and all that sort of thing.

"I did think that Egbert's egg would make a nice present for Mother."

I groaned. Mrs. Blodger and I are not exactly close friends.

"Hello, Everybody. How is the poultry farm to-day ?" It was Professor Dodo of the Butterfly Catchers Society.

"The very man" I cried "Er-its like this, Professor. Egbert, thats our hen, has just laid an egg. The very first one. We are in a quandary about what to do with it. What would you suggest ?"

"Now that is a problem to give a man, especially early in the morning. You could, of course, eat the egg."

"We have already thought of that. You see there is a sentimental value with it. Mrs. de Squeak thought that it would be a suitable present for my Mother-in-law."

"Why—is the egg bad ?"

"Hum, no, its quite good, as a matter of fact. You see, my Mother-in-law will be here almost immediately, so we must settle the question now, if possible."

"Well, I must hurry away—" began the professor.

"You can't go yet, wait until Mrs. Blodger comes—why here she is. Good morning, dear Mother-in-law."

Mrs. Blodger is rather cumbersome. She invariably gets jammed and entangled in the compound gate as she arrives which always puts her in a very sweet temper.

"How many more times am I to tell you about that gate ?" she roared "And how many more times am I to warn you about keeping my daughter out in the compound without a hat ? Who do you think is going to pay the doctors bills ? Why are you not at work ? What are you all standing here for doing nothing ?"

Mrs. Blodger stopped for breath. I nipped in, quickly.

"We have such wonderful news to-day for you. Egberts actually laid an egg—a large white one, too."

"What ? That sweet little chicken laid a whole egg ? The dear."

"Isn't it great ? We have decided to give you the egg as a present, Mother-in-law, dear."

"What a lovely boy you are, Bubbles" she crooned. "No, I simply couldn't eat it, really."

"Oh go on, Mother, you must" said Honeysuckle "You know that Egbert will be vexed if he thought that you wouldn't eat it."

"No, really. Let the Professor have it."

"I thank you, Mrs. Blodger, but I must decline" said Professor Dodo "It is an age old custom that the first egg laid is given to the owners dearest—and nearest—relative. Ahem."

"Well" said Mrs. Blodger, very coyly "Seeing that you press me, its only because you insist, of course, I'll have it—half boiled."

"You pick the egg up, Mother, for luck" said Honeysuckle.

"Yes, for luck, we need it," I echoed.

"Thank you, you darlings" said Mrs. Blodger gracefully as, with a great effort, she stooped down and picked the egg from the straw "Hello-whats this ?"

"Whats what ?" we all gasped.

"Why—this is a ducks egg" she roared.

IMPORTED THIS YEAR.

Light Sussex. Settings from Winner Harper Adams Trials. 1st Prize, England.
Rs. 20/- per dozen.

White Orpingtons. 1st Prize. From Rs. 3C- a Trio. Settings Rs. 16/- per dozen.

Cockerels from these two record strains Rs. 20/- each. (8 months old.)

Mrs. M. Ward.

RED GABLES.

12 SHILLONG.

A. O. FODEN,

NARAYANGUNGE.

Sold out of all chicks **and ducklings** for the season.

Surplus White Leghorns Cockerels 4 to 6 *months old*. All from highly fecund stock and vigourous.

Rs 10/- and Rs 8/- each.

I had to refuse over 20 orders for sittings of eggs last season and I beg to announce I am this year doubling breeding pens and trust customers will book early to save last year's disappointments.

Supply *from October onwards.*

A. C. BULLMORE.

"ARTHURSTON" Poultry Farm

Urmes Road, Kil Pauk, Madras.

Breeder of Highest Pedigree Proflic Laying Exhibition & Utility Poultry.

White Leghorns:—Barrons, Padmans Holywood, & Tancred 300 Egg Strain.

Rhode Island Reds:—Golden & American Utility, English & American Exhibition Strains

Eggs:—From General Pens Rs. 7/- dozen, Special Pens Rs. 15/-, Extra Special Rs. 20/-, Super Special Rs. 25/- dozen.

Infertiles (if any) replaced free.

11

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.

Eggs from acclimated imported prize birds, excellent layers of large brown eggs.

Rs. **30/-** *per dozen.*

Pullets and Cockerels available.

Standard weights.

Cock 12 to 13 lbs. approx.
Hen 10 lbs. approx.

Mrs. FIRTH.

Ajmer, Rajputana.

11

VISVA-BHARATI.

Institute of Rural Reconstruction.
POULTRY FARM.

THE BEST IN BENGAL.

Trains apprentices in scientific Poultry keeping. Awards from the 1927 World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, Canada, and several Prizes at the All India Poultry Shows

Specialities:—
Rhode Island Reds, W. Leghorns and Chittagongs.

For particulars apply to:—
Director, Sriniketan, P. O. Surul.
9 **BOLPUR.**

IMPORTED PENS.

WHITE LEGHORNS—300 egg Tancred strain.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Iowa State College utility strain.

TURKEYS—*First class Indian bred birds.*

All laying stock is pedigreed and trap-nested.

Eggs Rs. 12 - per dozen, baby chicks, young stock at reasonable prices.

MISSION POULTRY FARM,
Katpadi, South India.

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GOOD LAYERS IMPORTED STOCK.

R. I. REDS. WHITE LEGHORNS. BLACK MINORCAS.

Young stock from the above breeds at reasonable rates.

Settings of eggs Rs. 16/- per doz.

Bose's improved Chittagongs
Settings Rs. 4/- *per doz.*

New Laid country fowl eggs, milk fed chickens and fattened fowls supplied to local customers at moderate prices.

J. B. BOSE,
BOSE'S POULTRY,
TITAGHUR, E. B. Ry.

8

TO LET.

A £ 5 PRIZE.

Maintain the stamina and quality of "Sperrin" strains *by keeping them pure. We offer each* year a cockerl value £ 5 as special for best bird *at All India show bred in India from our strains,* with no outcrossing. If you cannot import, then enquire conditions and purchase eggs from those who have our imported stock. Geo. Howard.

Conditions under which special prize value £ 5 will be granted by Mr. Howard. Sperrin Poultry Farm, Langley, Hitchin.

(*a*) Cockerel value £ 5 to be given to exhibitor owning the bird judged to be the Best Bird exhibited at the All India Poultry Show and which has been bred in India from pure "Sperrin" strains, *i.e.* where both sire and dam are pure Sperrin birds.

(*b*) Exhibitors to notify on their entry forms to the Show Secretary any bird that is eligible for this award.

(*c*) The cockerel will be sent out to India the following season in time for the following All India Show and must be entered for that show by the winner.

(*d*) Winner to name breed required, and need not necessarily be same breed as that of bird that won, provided breed required is one that is stocked by the "Sperrin" Poultry Farm.

(*e*) All expenses to Indian port will be paid by donor. Collection and onward charges from Port to be paid by winner.

(*f*) The value of cockerel (£ 5) is that of bird delivered at Indian port, and will be of similar grade to those exported with £ 10 and £ 12 trios.

THE INHERITANCE OF FECUNDITY IN FOWLS.

Price Rs. 4/6/- post free.

From—

The Hon. Editor,

NARAYANGUNGE, E. B.

TO LET.

? ? ?

Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.

Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK, C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".

Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mr. B. Fyzabad. Distinguishing sex after 8 days incubation may be possible but if it is I should think a very powerful microscope is necessary and for the likes of you and I is not a practical matter.

I have tested three different kinds of 'sex distinguisher' and in each the tested eggs and subsequent chicks have been carefully banded and watched and yesses were as many as the noes which to my mind makes them out to be pure guesswork and not to be at all relied upon.

Mrs. P. Santahar. The cause of shell less eggs in your case is due to lack of shell forming material. If you are not able to get oystershell grit locally Spratts Ltd. put it up in bags and a 7 lb bag will last your 9 birds for months. Messrs. W. Leslie & Co., are Spratts nearest agents, write them.

Mr. T. Calcutta. There is nothing to be gained by mating up now and I do not advise you to do so. Firstly fertility is bound to be poor and secondly chicks hatched at this time of the year do not do well and mortality during September and early October will be heavy. I would advise you to wait until the end of October and to start hatching about the middle of November. You can then carry on until the end of February.

(2). A small Hearson would suit your requirements best.

Mr. H. A. T. Co., Assam. I am afraid your feeding is not all that can be desired. Cut down the paddy by 75 per cent. and feed the following.

Wheat 2 parts.
Paddy 2 ,,
Broken maize 1 part.
Crushed oats 1 ,,

The latter is not a good way to feed oats and if you have any means of husking them it would be better to do this first. Of the manufactured meals you mention either Laymor or Thorleys Perfection are very good. Mixing would be as the makers direct.

Mr. L. Murshidabad. I am afraid the only way to correct the comb falling ever is to put it in a wire frame and even then I doubt if it will have the desired effect. The bird should not be bred from though opinions differ and some breeders say that the best pullet breeder is a male with a lop comb. Personally I prefer to breed only from a male with a good firm set erect comb of from five to six points only.

Mr. W. Conoor. I quite agree with you and I have never heard of this in a show before but there may have been a clause in the schedule such as other than winners of specials Nos. 5 and 6.

If nothing of this sort than the award would automatically go to the winner of either 5 or 6 whichever exhibit was pronounced the best. However we would suggest you write the Hon. Show Secretary of the S. I. P. Show to explain it to you.

Mr. G. Karachi. I do not think this breed would suit you. Firstly it is hard to breed good exhibition specimens, and secondly it is not a breed that will do well in hot climates. Why not try the Campine (silver) or the Ancona ? Both of these are a pretty bird, good layers and fair table birds.

Miss B. Murree. The bird is apparently suffering from a blow or sprain from perhaps flying down from too high a fence. It is not cramp or the other leg would also be affected. Have you examined the pad of the foot to make sure there is nothing like a thorn or small splinter of glass etc., embodied in it ?

Keep the bird on its own and free from all excitement, lower its ration while so isolated so that it does not get liver trouble and I think you will find it will soon get the full use of its leg back without much trouble.

Written replies sent to Messrs. Irani, Rinkel, Langley and Mrs. H. Hunt.

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